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MISCELLANEOUS.

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TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH HAWAII.—Price 60c; beautifully illustrated. For sale by all newsdealers.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Speaker of House Calls Meeting for This Afternoon.

John L. Kaulukou, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has called upon the members of that branch of the Legislature to be present at the Hall of Representatives today at 2 p. m.

At an informal meeting held last evening it was decided by the Representatives present that to be within the law the Legislature should open today.

It is possible that the Senate may meet at the same time, although no action to that effect has yet been taken.

The Representatives will convene, and in case of no quorum will adjourn from day to day until some definite understanding is arrived at. At the meeting of last evening it was decided that the Hawaiian Constitution still obtained; and under and by virtue of this interpretation of the organic law the Speaker of the House of Representatives has called the members together.

BISHOP ESTATE IMPROVEMENTS.

Land Being Cleared and Ponds Filled For Business Purposes.

The fire on lower Punchbowl street yesterday on the holdings of the Bishop Estate was started at the request of the Estate, which wanted the ground cleared. It was not the destruction of infected premises, as an evening paper said. The property was vacated some time ago and the site will be used for warehouses.

General improvements are being made by the owners in the lower Punchbowl street or Kakaako district. Ponds are being filled up with sand, mud and coral taken from the bottom of the bay by the Government dredger, the Bishop Estate paying for the service. All applications for land in this neighborhood for residence purposes have been refused. When fully reclaimed and made healthful the locality will be used for business purposes.

The whiskey that touches the right spot every time is Jesse Moore "AA." Call for it. Lovejoy & Co., are distributors for the Islands.

NEW PLAGUE LOCALITY

The Hotel Stables In a Bad Way.

TWO CASES BEGAN THERE

No Quarantine Has Yet Been Instituted and Business Goes On as Before.

Owing to the Advertiser's withholding information concerning the place where the last plague victim, Ah Hung, was found, the Board of Health, with the assistance of the police department, was enabled to round up and segregate nearly all of the Oriental employees of the Hawaiian Hotel stables at an early hour yesterday morning.

At the meeting of the Board of Health this afternoon it will be decided what is to be done with the premises. There seems to be an unaccountable disposition to treat them mildly.

The Chinaman, Ah Hung, who was taken to the pest house early Monday morning by Dr. Hoffmann, was 34 years old and had worked in the stables for the last seven years. Symptoms of bubonic plague became pronounced at about 2 o'clock Monday afternoon and at 6 o'clock the man was dead.

In an interview with an Advertiser reporter yesterday Dr. Wood gave the following history of the case:

Dr. Wood's Statement.

"The Chinaman, Ah Hung, who has been working at the Hawaiian Hotel stables for a number of years, lived in Kakaako part of the time and worked at the stables. On Thursday last he asked permission, through Mr. Buckley, to change his place of residence to the house of a friend in Paoa valley, mentioning at the time that he was not feeling well. Dr. Cooper was sent for by Manager Buckley and the Chinaman was examined. Dr. Cooper found him with a little fever, but did not consider the case at all suspicious, saying that the man was most likely suffering from a slight attack of grip or cold, and the doctor informed Mr. Buckley that the Chinaman might change his residence. Mr. Buckley says that he went to the Citizens' Sanitary Committee headquarters to procure the necessary moving permit and that while he was gone the Asiatic cleared out."

"The Chinaman is supposed to have gone from the stables to the home of his friends in Paoa valley. We do not know where this house is and as yet have been unable to find out. The police may assist us in tracing this man's movements from the time when he first left the stables. It was Thursday night that Ah Hung went up the valley; on Sunday night, according to his own statement in the stables a few hours before his death, he was kicked out of his friend's house and was obliged to sleep in a ditch in the neighborhood until Monday morning.

"Ah Hung made his reappearance at the stables early Monday morning. He was very sick at the time. Dr. Hoffmann was sent for and he took the patient in his buggy to the pest house, as a suspicious case."

The Hotel Stables were guarded during Monday night. In the morning several Asiatics and several others employed in the stables were removed to the suspect camp at the battery. There are two Chinese who have been working in the stables that the authorities are looking for, who did not show up at work Monday morning, as was expected, and have not been found yet. The Hotel and Pantheon Stables are owned by the same parties, although each place is under a different management.

Board Visits Stables.

The members of the Board of Health, headed by President Wood, visited the Hotel Stables immediately after the Board meeting yesterday afternoon and thoroughly examined the premises. Nothing definite was decided, however, in reference to the disposition of the place. The Board made itself acquainted with the conditions and history of the property as far as was possible, and will decide whether the stables are to be given to the flames at the meeting this afternoon. Mr. Buckley was on the grounds and answered questions, and eagerly watched the health men in their investigations.

An Advertiser reporter, accompanied the Board and made a complete examination of the premises. There were no quarantine guards around the stables and people were at liberty to come and go just as they pleased. White men and others were busy attending to the routine work, cleaning harness, washing carriages and grooming horses, as

usual. Men were using the same brooms, sponges, cloths, hose, etc., that the plague victim had been handling, as the Chinaman, who died, was nearly all the time employed in washing carriages. The building showed no signs of precautions of any kind having been taken against the spreading of infection from the premises.

The Board of Health's rat poison was placed around here and there, but Mr. Buckley stated that rats were scarce and very few had been seen since he had used poison on his own account several weeks ago. Ah Hung is the second plague victim from the Hotel Stables, the first being a Japanese who was taken sick in the stables on January 22 and was taken from there to a place on Kukui lane, near Nuanuanu street, where he died.

Concerning the history of Ah Hung, and with reference to the first case, A. J. Campbell, Inspector of District 22, sent the following to the Citizens' Sanitary Committee:

Inspector's Story.

Honolulu, February 20, 1900. Citizens' Sanitary Committee, City.

Gentlemen: One day last week, I think it was Thursday, the 15th, Mr. Buckley of the Hawaiian Hotel stables came to me for a recommendation for a moving permit for a Chinaman whom he said was a little sick and wanted to go to his friends in Paoa valley. He said Dr. Cooper had examined the man and pronounced him all right and that I could ring up Dr. Cooper for verification of what he said. He said the man did not sleep on the place, but at Kakaako. I told him he must go to the district where the man slept to procure a recommendation for moving permit, that I had authority to issue those only to people who slept in my district. Driving by the stables the next day I asked him if he got what he was after and he said he had not done anything more about it.

The next I heard of the case was yesterday morning (Sunday) when Mr. Robinson, (see this morning's report) sub-inspector for that apara, reported that the Chinaman Mr. Buckley had tried to get a permit for had returned to the stables and was sitting in the carriage painting room when he made his rounds. Mr. Buckley had sent for Dr. Hoffmann to come and examine him. Mr. Robinson waited until the doctor came. Dr. Hoffmann examined him and said he was not a suspicious case. The Chinaman said he had no place to go. He had been with friends in Paoa valley and that they kicked him out and he had spent the night before out of doors and then came back to the stables. Upon this explanation Dr. Hoffmann suggested that he be taken to the hospital adjoining the pest house for proper care and took him away in his buggy.

January 22nd, when we were investigating the case of the Japanese from the Hawaiian Hotel stables, who died that day, on the corner of Nuanuanu and Kukui streets, Mr. Buckley insisted that all the men were there; one might have gone downtown for something. But upon inquiry from the other Japanese employees we learned one man had not been there since the morning of the 20th, although the sub-inspector had had all the names of his list answered to at each inspection. This man, Ah Hung, has been at the stables working since the 27th of January and is the second case of plague from employees of that stable; and unless there is some very strong evidence to show that the man got the infection elsewhere, I should consider the stable premises contaminated.

Very respectfully yours,

A. J. CAMPBELL,
Inspector District 22.

For three successive terms Representative W. A. Aldrich of Alabama has had to contest for his seat in Congress. The last two times it has been against the same man, Gatton A. Robbins. The sub-committee on Elections, which has been hearing the case, has decided, by a strict party vote, to seat Mr. Aldrich again.

EUROPE VS. ENGLAND

Russian View of the Crisis.

A SIGNIFICANT THESIS

Frank Statement of What Great Britain May Expect From Her Neighbors.

Vladimir Holmstrom and Prince Oskhtomsky under the title "Great Britain on the War-path," in the January number of the North American Review give their views of the cause of the intense European hostility to England, and prophesy European intervention. The following is the substance of the article:

In 1896, when the English started on their famous Dongola expedition, I wrote a leading article in the St. Petersburg Viedomosti, under the English title, "The Robbers of Posterity." In it I endeavored to demonstrate that it was a part of a far-reaching scheme which involved an advance into the very heart of Africa, intended to make the English masters of the whole course of the Nile, thus giving them in reality complete control of Eastern Africa, and rendering their pressure on the Mediterranean and the countries bordering on it quite formidable.

Not only have the English, in the course of the last three years, acquired the whole of the Nile Valley, planting their flag in Khartoum, but, likewise, after bringing matters to the verge of war in connection with the Fashoda incident, they have extended their claims over regions far in the interior to the west of the Nile, acquiring by a convention forced on France Darfur and Kordofan, and lying in wait for an occasion of expanding their dominion in the eastern direction by the conquest of Abyssinia.

The sinister significance of the British successes mentioned above lies in the fact that all these achievements of British diplomacy and military power are parts of a vast preconceived scheme. The present Transvaal war is but the realization of one of its details; and that it is unfairly and unscrupulously waged against a State whose political and international status is quite clearly defined only shows the extent to which the bad faith and mischievous purpose of England may go. Such is the Russian view of the present crisis in South Africa.

It is no secret that the greatness of the British Empire dates from the conquest of India. To develop communications between this vast dependency and the metropolis, to shorten the ways that lead to India, has been the chief preoccupation of generations of British statesmen. Such an idea is by no means in itself discreditable, but, unfortunately, England's greed has led her people to set no limits to their ambition and to fulfill their historic task with utter disregard of the vital interests of other nations and races. In her efforts to establish the security of India she has thrown a net over the States of Europe (as well as over alien races in other parts of the world, though injustice in this case does not count, according to the code of the Christian civilization of today), a net that is always tightening round the necks of

other peoples, killing their energies, rendering them incapable of fulfilling their own mission or of attaining moral and spiritual perfection through the aid of noble deeds.

A Curse to Mankind.

A curse to mankind was and is the policy pursued by Great Britain for the last two centuries. Through blood and tears is she making her progress through the world; but, unfortunately, other European nations and the great American Republic have had until lately too much to do in their respective countries to admit of their paying attention to the fate of the people of India, Egypt, the Ottoman Empire, the British sections of Africa, China and Ireland. "Darkest England" has never been put before the world in her true character; her talk and pretense of furthering the cause of civilization and humanity having thrown a veil over British misdeeds. But Lord Beaconsfield's policy in Turkey, like that of Mr. Chamberlain in the Transvaal, affords a striking example of the general character of Great Britain's doubtful services to civilization. With a view to opening a way to India through the countries in possession of the Ottoman Empire, Great Britain played a double game with the Sultans. On the one hand she gave them assistance in their suicidal policy of trampling upon, keeping under foot and massacring the Christian population of the Empire; and on the other, she called forth the righteous indignation of Europe against the Turks, thus holding the Ottoman Empire in her power and pocketing all she could take. The Armenians, the Cretans, the Egyptians, the Slav population of Turkey could all tell a sinister tale of their sufferings, which benefited only England. The general idea of British politicians was to shut in the Ottoman Empire, by the creation of independent States, against any one coming from the north, thereby leaving themselves a free hand for grasping Cyprus, Egypt and Arabia, the possession of which would render them masters of the Persian Gulf and the whole of the Indian Ocean.

By southern ways Great Britain is creeping to the north, making the English pressure irresistible. The tightening of the English grasp on South Africa, coming as it does after the conquest of the Soudan, gives England new strength on the Indian Ocean, brings the English nearer to India, to the Persian Gulf, to Arabia, to the Far East. In short, this is the English answer to Germany's colonial activity and to the taking by the United States of the Philippine Islands.

Such is exactly the course of the English policy which I predicted three years ago when I wrote the article on "The Robbers of Posterity." I now actually read in one of the London periodicals an article in which the author put forth exactly the same idea of the strengthening of the English dominion over the Indian Ocean, and, as a consequence, over the Persian Gulf.

A Curse of Conquest.

But there is more in the present political movement of England than is apparent at first sight.

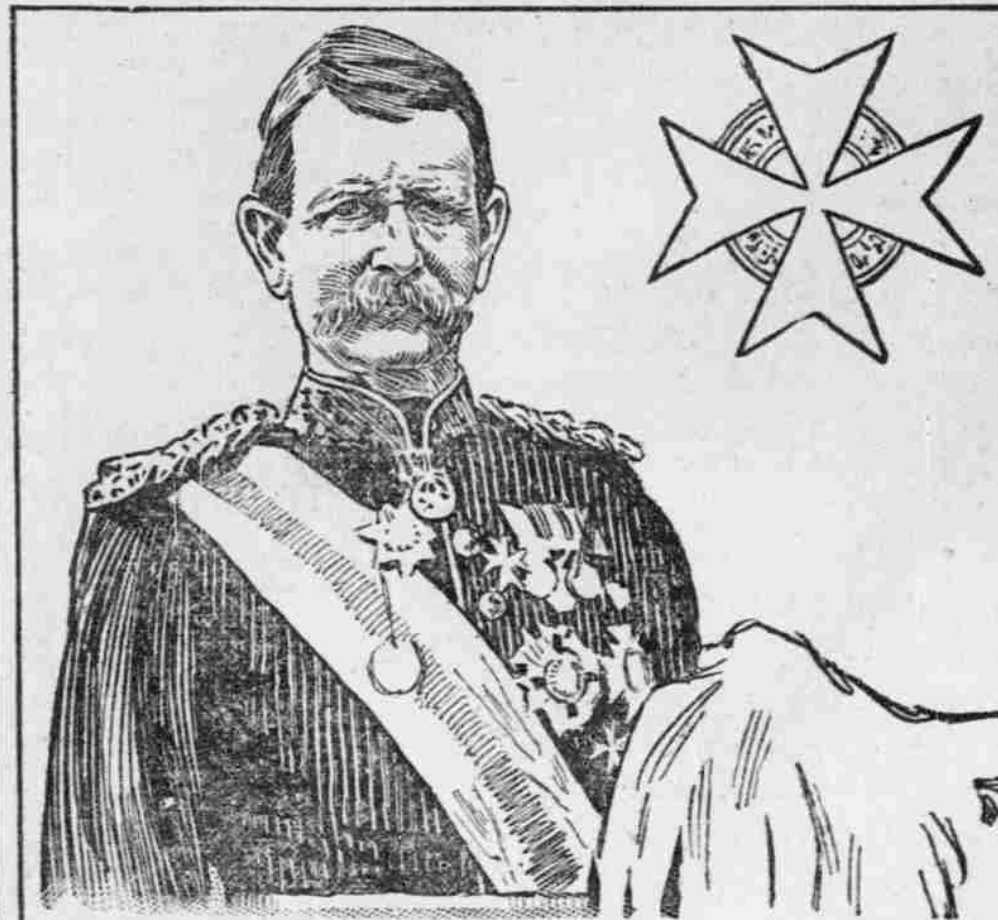
All I have described above regarding England's preoccupation about India shows by itself that the present display of British force is bound to be followed by others in various directions, and that the English have started on a career of military conquest. "He who has drunk of blood, shall drink it again!" is the French saying. Mr. Chamberlain has been made the spokesman of the present ministry. For years he has sought to strengthen the ties binding the colonies to the mother country by creating a colonial Zollverein. Having, however, failed in this task, the British ministry turned their activity to arousing a special colonial patriotism in matters particularly English and having no concern with the policy of the world. This colonial patriotism was called Imperialism, which was made so broad as to include the United States on the same grounds as Canada, in the task of working for the achievement of a pan-British ideal. The "Anglo-Saxon" cry was also raised with the same aim.

It must be acknowledged that the English ministry are fighting against real dangers, although they do not realize that they are engaged in an attempt to oppose the force of events. The centre of political and commercial power, which was once located in London and Paris, has shifted, under the pressure of events, to the west and to the east—to America, where the United States are contending with the same England in the Canadian overcoat, and to the centres of the European Continent, Berlin and St. Petersburg, on which continent England tries to fight Russia with the aid of Germany. The struggle in each case must prove utterly futile, at all events in the future, as history unmasks the forces which underlie the world's political structure; but the struggle may be rendered profitless in the present as well, if the nations interested realize the meaning of passing events and make it plain to England that the time of her undisputed dominion over the world has come to an end.

Mobilizing the Empire.

The present Transvaal war has the following meaning to the British Empire. Bearing in mind, on the one hand, that British political power is on the wane, and wishing, on the other hand, to infuse new blood into the Empire with the aid of its colonies, British politicians have started on a career

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LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN.

Lieutenant General Sir Charles Warren, who commands the right wing of the British force that began weeks ago the advance to relieve Ladysmith, has been one of the most prominent figures mentioned in South African war news lately. His command consists of the Fifth division of the British army. General Buller is in command of the left wing.